

The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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Latest.

Senator John Sherman made some witty observations in his speech on taking the seat of President of the Ohio State Convention: "There would," he said, "never be room in Ohio for a boss or a leader who commands and dictates." It was evident that office seeking was the proper pursuit of mankind. But he congratulated them on the auspicious opening of the administration of J. A. Garfield. Secretary Windom, an Ohio boy, had skillfully exchanged \$900,000,000 fives and sixes to three-and-a-halves. The national debt was fading away like snow before the summer's sun.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, with a full bench, have decided that it is the right and duty of the Legislature now in session to elect a Senator to succeed Senator Rollins, whose term expires March 4, 1883.

There was a shuffling of crutches and fighting battles over again, at Hartford last week. There is no telling who was there or what they did. Old veterans and younger troops joined in pageants and banquets which were multitudinous and gushing with glorious reminiscences.

The trumpet of Woodin at Albany hears no uncertain sound.

We are getting to be one again. Shoulder straps are about our streets again. Friday's telegram read, "among the graduates at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in a class of 67, are Samuel H. Williamson, No. 63, and Zeb. B. Vance, No. 66, both from North Carolina. Hall future Admirals!"

The answer of Mr. Secretary of State Blaine, to the inquiry of the Irish Emigration Agent at Dundalk, whether "able bodied paupers in New York would be objected to," will be sufficiently refreshing to Americans. This "Irish Emigration Agent," who had the effrontery to propose this inquiry to the State Department, if he did, as a question involving some base for diplomatic policy, got for an answer that "poverty was not a bar to immigrants willing to work and obey the laws, but that immigration of dissolute paupers and criminals is certainly objectionable." It strikes one that, if this occurrence turns out to be a fact, our head of the Foreign Office is getting in diplomacy so that Europe will soon know what sort of emigrants the Americans want to come here.

THE VIRGINIA READJUSTERS.

The ticket nominated by the Readjusters at their late convention, certainly is as absolutely clean as any ticket can be. Col. William E. Cameron, for Governor; Hon. John F. Lewis, for Lieutenant Governor; Capt. Frank S. Blair, for Attorney-General. Col. Cameron is a journalist by profession, a gentleman of rare qualities, and a thorough politician and fully versed in the political affairs of Virginia. There is a sort of chivalric gallantry about Col. Cameron that was favor to him on all sides, and many of his opponents are conceding that he is the strongest man that could have been nominated.

Ex-Senator Lewis is a stalwart, both as a Republican and a Readjuster, a Virginian of the highest type, whom no man dares assail, and whose personal character is as invulnerable as adamant.

Frank S. Blair is one of the most eloquent and admired young men of the Old Dominion, superb in rhetoric and invincible in logic, and a lawyer of fine abilities. "Such," says the Richmond Whig, "are the nominees upon our ticket, chosen by one of the largest, most earnest and most truly representative bodies ever convened in Virginia, and we proudly and confidently present them to Virginia as men worthy of their suffrages and well fitted to redeem us and the Commonwealth from the slough of Despond into which incompetence and perfidy have plunged us. We most earnestly, and we shall."

If you, dear reader, will advise, subscribe for the Post.

REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PROHIBITION.

Nine-tenths of all the Republicans in North Carolina were from the very first against the bill passed by the last Democratic General Assembly called prohibition, not from any hostility to temperance, but on account of the character of the present bill. The leaders of the party have considered the act of the legislature very carefully, and consulted together fully, and afterwards, consideration they have come to the conclusion to oppose the bill as it is an unreplicable measure.

The Republican State Committee convened at Raleigh on Thursday, the 9th inst., and after a full discussion of the matter the Committee instructed Dr. J. J. Mott, the Chairman, to issue an address to the people of the state setting forth the reasons why they should vote against the act prohibiting the manufacture of liquor, and prescribing who shall sell it. The address criticizes the act of the Democratic legislature in its class legislation fully, and we hope the people of the state will read the paper and consider fully the points made against this proscription Democratic policy.

The Republican party of the state has ever been opposed to class legislation. It has been the policy of the party to stand by Republican measures, and therefore the act of the State Committee in placing the Republican party of the state on record against this last tyranny of Democracy will be opposed by a large majority. The legislature does not prohibit the sale of liquor, but they claim the right to say who shall sell. In other words every doctor shop and every drug store in North Carolina will be turned into a bar room. They allow professional gentlemen to sell, but will not permit the poor grocery man to do the same, and while they allow it to be sold, they prohibit entirely the manufacture of liquor. In other words, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina will manufacture the liquor for the consumers in North Carolina, and thereby make the enormous profits out of it, which the citizens of North Carolina ought to be allowed to enjoy. North Carolina applies all peaches must rot on the ground, while the border states refer red to above will make fortunes from their fruits. Can any man hesitate for a moment which side he will take on such an infamous measure.

We are in favor of temperance in every particular. We should be glad to see all the money spent in this state for whiskey put in schools; but when the Democratic Legislature undertakes to tyrannize over the business men of North Carolina, by saying they shall not sell liquor, but that the doctors and druggists may, we are bound to raise our voice and use our influence against such infamy.

The Post will stand on the side of the oppressed, therefore we shall do all we can in an honorable way to defeat the bill.

The American is disinclined to continue the controversy with the Post, and hopes, after this, brother Canada will concede that white Republicans have rights, as well as colored—that both have right equally. A word to the wise, &c.—Stapleville American.

We congratulate brother Drake on the good judgment displayed in the above article. That is all we ask, "that both have rights, equally." Now, that those rights be recognized. Now, brother Drake, we agree as we have been fighting for the same cause, we are truly gratified at the above. There is no better man than brother Drake, or one who desires to do greater justice to all than he. We take your hand, dear friend.

CYPION.

We clip from a sprightly paper published in New York, devoted to cotton news, the following relating to this state:

"The plan of incorporation for the erection of a cotton factory on the site where the Walnut Creek Mills were recently destroyed, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge C. D. Upchurch has issued permission to open books of subscription for the capital stock of \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. The plan is to use both water and steam power."

"One gentleman in Wilson has already pledged himself to invest \$10,000 in the proposed new cotton factory there."

A well informed correspondent in Pitt county informs us that the increased acreage of cotton this year is fully 10 per cent. Farmers were busy at the beginning of this week chopping out their cotton.

Cotton looks very fine near Raleigh. The stand is good and the plants are vigorous and growing finely. The corn crop is also full of promise.

Merchants state that their advice from the portions of North

Carolina tributary to that city are to the effect that more than half of the planters are now ahead of last year with their cotton.

"A correspondent at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., writes: 'Mr. Joseph F. Pollard, one of our best and most enterprising farmers, residing three miles from town, sent to Texas last spring and purchased some extra cotton seed for which he paid thirteen dollars and fifty cents per bushel. He planted three-fourths of an acre of this cotton, leaving the stalks one foot apart and only one stalk to the hill, and picked therefrom last fall a bale of cotton weighing 437 pounds. The cotton sold in this market for one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the best grades of other cotton.'"

STATE NEWS.

Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Wilmington Star, delivered the literary address before the Wilson Collegiate Institute.

A severe hail storm passed near Tarboro on Friday last. The most severe ever known in that section; all the crops and vegetables in its path were completely destroyed.

The Rev. Dr. Pritchard, President of Wake Forest College, delivered an address at the closing exercises of the Laurinburg High School. It was a very able address, but a rain came up before he had finished, and the oration was suspended. It is worth anybody's while to stand in the rain to hear so good an orator as the Reverend Doctor.

The North Carolina: The present Rolling Stock of the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad Company consists of 3 locomotives, built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; 78 freight cars, built at the Freight Car Works, Richmond, Va., and six passenger cars, built at Wilmington, Del. The track is 46 miles long.

General M. W. Ransom delivered the Literary Address before the two Societies of the University on Wednesday, the 1st inst. His subject was the duty owed by educated young men of the state to the south, and it was treated with eloquence and ability. In the afternoon Dr. Harrison preached the Baccalaureate Sermon from John 12:1-8, chapter and 32d verse: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The sermon was profound and interesting, treating of the different forms of theism in a learned and liberal manner.

Statesville American: Thursday of this week, a statue erected to the memory of the late Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, in Oak Grove Cemetery, at Raleigh, by the students who read law under him, will be unveiled to the public. Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Mary Davis, daughter of the Chief Justice, and his grand-daughter, Miss Maggie Davis, have gone down and will be present on the occasion. The testimonial will be most worthily bestowed; but his legal reputation will prove more enduring than granite or marble.

The town of Statesville has got a new Steam Fire Engine, called the "Statesville," which was drawn through the streets to the music of Bands and the delight of everybody.

The Roanoke News, (dem.): It is conceded that Cameron was the strongest candidate for Governor that the Virginia Readjusters could have nominated. He is personally very popular and has many friends. It is also thought that the administration can be induced to help the ticket, though this is denied by some. Judge W. A. Moore was in our office on Tuesday and gave us a description of the Paramour case at Cheraw, S. C., last week. He said that it was a hard fought case, the whole town being in great excitement. He is reported as saying that Paramour was indicted on "trumped up" charges, but says that he said nothing of the kind, but that he was only indicted and convicted of soliciting another to poison a well. He said nothing disrespectful of the gentlemen supposed to be engaged in the prosecution.

The Fayetteville Examiner gives the following curious account of a boy orator, 12 years old, named Harry Shannon, and is, indeed, a wonder, for he is a fine elocutionist, and possesses considerable oratorical powers; still we think that he is more of a declaimer than an orator in the true sense of that word. He is especially fine in the rendition of invectives, but his powers of pathos and feeling are by no means of the highest order. His delivery is fine, his manner is easy, and his gestures are full of grace and elegance, but with all, there is some great essential of oratory wanting. If he accept literally Cicero's definition that action is oratory, then we must justly place him in the ranks of the finest orators of our country, for he is the very impersonation of grace itself, and we believe that it is this, which so charms and delights the hearer, for he certainly never thrills one by his recitation.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

There were no interments in Bellvue Cemetery this week.

There were four interments in Pine Forest Cemetery during the week, two adults and two children.

We had the pleasure of meeting, on our recent visit to Goldsboro, Mr. Geo. T. Wasson, the able editor of the Star.

O. Hubbs, M. C., was met at Raleigh. Congressman Hubbs is looking well and solid. He is one of the best fellows in the state.

Among the notaries public appointed by the Governor on Thursday are Messrs. S. N. Cannon and E. O. Barker, of this city.

There were four marriage licenses issued by the Register of Deeds this week, one to a white and three to colored couples.

There were three interments in Oakdale this week, one adult and two children; one of the last named was brought here for interment.

The Star of Zion comes to us this week in mourning at the death of the Rev. Bishop J. J. Clinton, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 24th of May, 1881.

Mr. Neb Lodge of E. & A. A. Y. M. will celebrate St. John's Anniversary, 24th of June, by a parade through Wilmington, and public installation of officers at the Opera House. Address by Rev. James W. Telfair, P. D. G. M. Festival at the City Hall at night.

The Rev. George Patterson, D. D., will preach and administer the Holy Communion in St. Mark's Church on Sunday morning, June 12th, being "Trinity Sunday." Services commencing at 11 o'clock. In the evening the Rev. D. Hillhouse Buel, D. D., will preach in the above church. Services commencing at 6 p. m. A cordial invitation is respectfully extended to all. Seats free.

Quite an unfortunate accident happened at the livery stable of Capt. T. J. Southernland, Thursday morning last, which, however, did not result as seriously as it might have done. A portion of the loft of the stable gave way, precipitating about eight hundred bushels of grain and feed to the floor below, badly damaging two or three vehicles, but fortunately not resulting in any loss of life to man or beast. Probable loss about \$400.

CAUGHT HIM.—A white man by the name of Alfred Thompson, who hails from Columbus county, was arrested here Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, under a capias issued from the Superior Court of Columbus county. Four or five months ago warrants were issued in Columbus for Thompson's arrest, on the charge of several larcenies committed in that county, but the man got wind of them and escaped and came to this city.

Gen. Allan Rutherford, who, though he stays mostly in Washington, actually maintains his residence in Wilmington, dropped down upon us the other evening, and almost before we knew it, stole away on the early morning train, carrying with him one of the fair daughters of the Cape Fear. So the next we read, "at the residence of the bride's father," and other words following it were many cordial wishes for the happiness of General Allan Rutherford and the former Miss Julia Adella Neff, now his wife.

ENTERPRISE.—Goldsboro, N. C., a flourishing little city on the Weldon road, is one of the most ENTERPRISING places in North Carolina. All the people are ENTERPRISING, both white and colored. And at last there has been another "ENTERPRISE" started, it is a very handsome ENTERPRISE too, and we hope the proprietor of this new ENTERPRISE may reap splendid dividends from his investment. Those who desire to invest in this new ENTERPRISE should send the amount to Mr. E. E. Smith, editor and proprietor of the Goldsboro, N. C., Enterprise, a paper published in behalf of the business of Goldsboro, and the colored citizens of the state.

PENDER COUNTY MATTERS.—The Board of Health, the Board of County Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Board of Magistrates of Pender county, met at Burgaw on Monday last. Dr. Geo. F. Lucas was elected President of the Board of Health, and Dr. W. T. Ennett, Secretary and Superintendent. Dr. E. Porter declined a nomination as President. Dr. J. C. Broadhurst was elected Coroner, and Rev. J. S. Black County Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. J. W. Barnes shipped from this city Tuesday 78 barrels of cucumbers to the northern markets.

Hon. M. W. Ransom will accept our thanks for the speech of Senator Coke of Texas, but a native of North Carolina.

There were 31 deaths in this city during the month of May. Of these 9 were white and 22 were colored; 29 adults and 11 children.

Gen. Joseph C. Abbott has been quite sick for the past week, part of the time confined to his residence. We are pleased to learn that he is improving.

A seaman belonging to the British brig Elizabeth Scott, was arrested Friday and locked up by order of the British Vice Consul at this port for using obscene and profane language in the presence of ladies.

Mr. E. A. Hawes, at his farm near Point Caswell, a few days ago killed three rattlesnakes, the smallest of which had twenty-three rattles, and on the following day he and one of his hands killed seven good sized water moccasins.

Excursions have been all the rage for the last eight or ten days, and while we are talking about excursions we will take occasion to advise the U. S. authorities to be on the lookout and see that our excursion boats are not over crowded. There has been so many accidents in other localities that we hope nothing of the kind will be allowed here.

MASONRY.—The following is the list of Officers of the Grand Council of North Carolina, Royal Select Masters, elected at Asheville on Thursday last: J. I. Mack, Wilmington, M. I. G. M. S. H. Smith, Winston, D. I. G. M. W. L. Wall, Durham, G. P. C. W. Wm Simpson, Raleigh, G. Treas. D. W. Bain, Raleigh, G. Recorder. W. R. Kenan, Wilmington, G. C. G. D. P. Mast, Winston, G. C. C. R. H. Bates, Raleigh, G. Steward. B. G. Brady, Wilmington, G. Sentinel.

ANTI-PROHIBITION CONVENTION.—In an article concerning the anti-prohibition convention in our last issue we wrote, "the delegates from this county all returned, we understand, perfectly sober," and the printer made us say returned "perfectly solemn." We do not like to have a lot of men misrepresented. The facts are the delegates were very much rejoiced; they believed from the outlook, that the last act of Democracy towards prohibition would certainly be killed in August.

The steamer Vesta, which was recently purchased by Messrs. James Bagley and E. T. Love, of this city, arrived here on last Sunday. She is a staunch built craft, in dimensions 102 1/2 feet in length and 18 feet 5 inches in width of beam, being about the same size as the steamer Wave and built after the same style. The Vesta is to run between this city and Fayetteville, and will be under the command of Capt. E. T. Love, part owner. She is undergoing some slight repairs, will receive a coat of paint and in about a week commence her trips. The Vesta will be furnished with ample accommodations for passengers, and it is intended, if found practicable, to make her a day boat.

NEW POSTAL RULING.—A general order has been issued by the Postmaster General, declaring samples of flour or other powdered substance unsuitable except when put up in transparent bags made of parchment paper or similar material, and sealed so that no particles can slip through. These bags must also be inclosed in boxes or tubes made of hard wood or metal with sliding or clasp or screw lids. If the boxes are made of wood no sharp corners or edges can be exposed whereby other articles in the mails could be damaged. Metal boxes used for any purpose having sharp edges or corners are also declared to be unsuitable.

Deputy Sheriff Daniel Howard left for Raleigh on last Wednesday morning with the following prisoners, convicted at the late term of the Criminal Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the terms and offences specified: P. W. Smith, larceny, 3 years. David Young, larceny, 4 years. Francis Medway, forgery, 3 years. Richard Walters, false pretenses, 2 years. James P. Spans, false pretenses, 2 years.

The three small boys, Robert Turner, J. H. Johnson and Zach Johnson, at first sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary, for larceny, were subsequently ordered to be brought out to persons living at a distance from the city, the cost of the court to be paid by the parents of the children.

The steamer Wave, Captain Robinson, of the Express Steamboat Company has resumed her regular trips on the line.

PROHIBITION IN PENDER.—A first-class joke on the prohibitionists of Pender county occurred at the picnic at Point Caswell on Wednesday last. The committee called upon Prof. K. of this city to speak, which he finally did. He told his hearers that he sometimes took a drink, in fact he was rather fond of one, and after he took one drink it made him feel like another man, and then he always had to treat the other man. He says he was invited by at least a dozen different men to take lager within as many minutes, in fact, he says, for the purpose of obtaining good drinking, prohibitionists are places to visit.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session last Monday night. All the members of the Board present; Mayor Smith presiding.

In the matter of uniforms for the police force, the Finance committee was granted further time.

Certain condemned fire hose was reported sold, and the amount realized—\$28—was ordered to be credited to the Fire Department.

The committee on Fire Department was granted further time on the matter of a fire alarm bell. The adverse report of the same committee on the question of a telephone fire-alarm was adopted.

The report of the committee on Police, recommending the reappointment of the police force, as now constituted, including juniors, was adopted. The Sanitary committee was granted further time.

The petition of certain butchers, regarding the weighing of beef cattle, reported adversely from the committee was disproved, being contrary to law. The Clerk and Treasurer and Tax Collector presented his official bond—\$20,000—with O. G. Parsley, Z. Lattimer and E. E. Burruss as sureties, the same approved by the Board of Audit and Finance.

A communication from the Board of Audit and Finance was received, naming Messrs. Norwood, Giles and R. J. Jones of the committee to act with the Finance committee of the Board to examine and destroy bonds and coupons that have been paid and cancelled.

Petitions of D. Steljes and J. W. Hewlett to erect wooden buildings were granted.

The following persons were elected as a Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilots: Messrs. James H. Chadbourn, Don McRae, H. B. Eilers, Jas. Sprunt and D. G. Worth.

The report of the Finance committee, recommending a tax of five dollars per month believed on each stevedore making contracts for loading or discharging vessels, was adopted.

Reports from the Chief of the Fire Department and the Superintendent of Health were read and accepted.

Petition from J. C. Lumaden, C. M. Harris, and S. Jewitt, asking for a modification of the Sunday law, was not granted.

Bids for painting rooms of the City Hall building were referred to the committee on Public Buildings, with power to act.

Ed. G. George Honnell, to repair a "keep in order the city clock, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Huggins and Northrop.

The committee on streets and wharves recommended sundry repairs to Nutt street and various docks. Adopted.

Report of same committee concerning sidewalks was referred to Chief of Police.

Application of E. J. Pennypacker for renewal of lease of Opera House, for five years, from October 1st, 1881, was received.

On motion of Alderman Northrop the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Finance committee be empowered to take an inventory of all articles in the Opera House building, and to have supervision over the repairs made by the owner, and that said committee have power to lease the building for the term of five years upon the best terms possible, said rent not to be less than six hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Applications for the position of Standard Keeper were referred to the Mayor to report at next meeting.

A petition from the Wilmington Market Company was presented and read by Mr. H. A. Burr.

Alderman Northrop moved the appointment of a committee of three—the Mayor to be chairman and to appoint the other two—to confer with a committee from the Board of Audit and Finance relative to the subject matter of this communication, and report back to this Board. The Mayor appointed Aldermen Worth and Alderman.

Hon. A. M. Washell came forward and stated that he was the advocate of

the members of the police force and a large number of the tax-payers of the city, for the purpose of presenting to the Board a petition from the said force for an increase in their pay. He stated that he was not a paid advocate, but came at the request of the petitioners. On motion, the petition was referred to the Finance Committee, to confer with the Board of Audit and Finance, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Adjourned.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, and the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are laid up by a disease to recover from.

RUTHERFORD'S...
RUTHERFORD, of...
JULIA ADELLA, dau. of...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARYLAND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

64 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md.
The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the numerous advantages of this institution to patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections. The institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, and is now centrally located, two doors below St. Paul's church. Indigent patients will find admission, free of charge. By order of the Board of Directors, G. W. DOBBIN, President.

DR. J. W. DOBBIN, President.
DR. J. W. DOBBIN, President.
DR. J. W. DOBBIN, President.

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Send for Catalogue and price list. AGENTS...
WANTED. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. may 22 1w

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN
Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition you do not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Kidney Pills always regulate these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. may 22-1w

BEATTY'S ORGANS 81 Steps 5 Set...
Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, D. C. may 22-1w

TANITE

For Sewing...
The TANITE...
may 22-1w

NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 16th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Peter...
The purpose of circulating a series of letters to the Toledo Blade. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

Toledo Weekly Blade

is the LEADING...
in the United States and Europe...
to send a copy of a number of the Blade in every number of the Toledo Blade.

For Three Months, \$3.00...
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For One Year, \$9.00.

NASBY PORTRAIT FREE.

Every subscriber to the Toledo Blade...
the publication of Mr. Locke's...
Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid...
PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE...
in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last year. This portrait in the picture above...
will be sent to the subscriber...
marked at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the Blade.

Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

Send your orders to the Toledo Blade, Toledo, O.

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 4, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and...
work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly returned. apr 11 17.

\$5.00 \$30.00 per day at home, ranging...
may 22-1w

\$12.00 at home. Agents wanted...
may 22-1w

SEND...
may 22-1w

TEACHERS WANTED...
may 22-1w

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1881.

The President sometimes talks out in meeting. He lays the whole blame for the present trouble in the party upon Conkling. Blaine did not dictate Robertson's appointment at all.

General Sherman in his address at the banquet of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford, skinned Jeff. Davis for his statements about him in his book entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy."

The vote at Albany on the 8th stood, Conkling 34, all Administration 71. Mr. Russell, in changing his vote from Conkling, said: "I regarded Mr. Conkling as an ideal Senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents, and am convinced by such evidence as should satisfy any fair minded person, that nine-tenths of the Republicans are opposed to the return of the late Senators."

Governor Foster, of Ohio, has been unanimously re-nominated for re-election. The platform endorses Garfield, and congratulates Gov. Foster on refunding the state debt in 31/2 years. There is a temperance plank in the platform, as follows:

Resolved, That public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the constitution of the state, relative to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as shall leave the whole matter to the legislature.

Ex-Senator Platt, the faithful ally of ex-Senator Conkling, was caught in the headquarters of the United States Express Office, in which he is a heavy stockholder, and told a great deal of truth in a brief time. He said Gen. Grant was going directly to Albany to "assist in a quiet way only." "What do you think of your prospects now?" asked an inquiring friend. Answered the truthful Platt, "They are good, in fact, never better. It may be a long dead-end but we will finally succeed, or else two Democrats will be elected." That ought to be incorporated in the improved Conkling platform.

Section 4,406 of the laws governing the Steamboat Inspection Service provides that all Collectors or other chief officers of customs, in addition to the Steamboat Inspectors within the several districts, shall enforce the provisions of the laws against all steamers arriving at and departing from their respective ports. A circular letter will be issued soon by the Treasury Department calling attention to the section, and requesting customs officers during the excursion season to give special attention to the matter of overcrowding passenger steamboats, and to report each and every case of the kind direct to the Department.

Suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners of New York, against the American Sugar Refining Co. of Chicago. The defendants, it is claimed, are engaged in the business of adulterating sugars, and are in the habit of buying complainants' brands, mixing them with glucose and other deleterious substances, and then re-packing the mixture in the original packages, and selling it as a fine article. The complainants ask for an injunction to prevent the defendant from mixing, coloring, straining or powdering their sugars with any other ingredient or material for the purpose of gain or profit, or from selling or offering such mixture or compound for sale.

THE POST.

The Post is now in its 13th year; for ten years it has been under its present management. We have always tried to make it reliable in every sense of the word. Being stalwart in our Republicanism, we have made the Post so in its editorials, believing it to be the party that can best conduct the affairs of the government with honor, integrity and purity—the party that saved the Union from being split asunder can best continue it safely. A friend is more apt to watch a patient and administer the proper remedies, according to the physicians' directions than an enemy; therefore the men who conducted the war to a successful conclusion, in favor of the government, are its best friends. And again, the Republican party is the party which declared in favor of negro suffrage—equal rights before the law and at the ballot box, for all men, regardless of color. Being in favor of this declaration of principles we joined that party, and have at all times labored to the end of a full and complete accomplishment of those declarations. And we shall continue to work for the elevation of the colored citizens as long as we are able to speak or write, and we pray God that our labors will be crowned with success.

But the work that has been commenced must be pushed on until completed. And should it fall it will be because of the timidity of the parties who are fighting for the good cause. No great object ever succeeded unless

the parties who were interested in its behalf made a square and manly fight, therefore we desire those who are battling for equal rights for the colored people to cease not in their efforts simply because certain men have given the cause the cold shoulder. Never turn back in our motto. If you fall once, then try again, you are bound to win in the end. "Trice armed is he whose cause is just."

Whenever the Republican party ceases to be the party of equality to all as well as the party of progress, it will fail to control the country. The citizens of the United States are a progressive people, and they will never trust any party of Bourbon ideas. They will leave the Republican party in the shade as the Democratic party has been left for many years, whenever Republican principles cease to be enforced by the leaders of the party. We had rather belong to the party of justice, and be in the minority, than to belong to a party that will not do equal justice to all, regardless of color, and in the majority.

NORTH CAROLINA AS MANUFACTURING STATE.

No state can expect to be wealthy without fostering the manufacturing interests within its borders. It has been the policy of the people of the state, through their representatives in the General Assembly, to tax money invested to such an extent that it has been, and is to-day, impossible to get foreign capital invested in manufacturing in North Carolina, notwithstanding the superior natural advantages for making large dividends. The water power in the state is as good, if not better than in any other part of the United States, and it is not simply in one locality, but all over the state it is so. In case the steam power should be preferred fuel is cheap, in fact it will cost less to run machinery, in North Carolina, by steam, than anywhere else in the known world. Wood can be purchased for \$1.25 per cord, and the coal beds in Moore, Randolph and other surrounding counties would run the machinery of the United States for the next ten years. The cotton can be purchased in the state and manufactured into cloth without any very great expense for freight. Iron can be found in the greatest quantities, and experts pronounce the North Carolina iron the finest in this country, easy of access and convenient to transportation. Woods in great variety can be found, Hickory, gum, dogwood, maple, ash, cypress, juniper, cedar, holly, oak of all kinds, live oak, red oak, white oak, water oak and blackjack oak, and pine of all kinds can be found in the very greatest quantity in the state. Chestnut is also plentiful, and walnut of the very finest quality. In fact there are millions of money in different woods in the state.

Brick business: Some of the very best clay in the country is in North Carolina, and yet the people are ordering their brick from northern states. Stone quarries: The granite is exceedingly plentiful in the state, of the very finest and most substantial qualities.

Marble can be found in abundance in the state, and quarried remarkably cheap.

Cotton seed: There is enough cotton seed thrown away every year to make the state one of the wealthiest in the Union. There can be the very finest and most useful oil manufactured from cotton seed, and yet they are wasted.

The manufacture of paper alone ought to make our people rich. We have the material right here in such quantities that there could be no competition for years. North Carolina newspapers alone pay at least \$150,000 per annum for paper, nine-tenths of which is manufactured out of the state.

Our buggies, carriages, carts and wagons are nearly all manufactured in other states, notwithstanding we have the wood, the iron and the skilled labor to do the work. The very plows which are used to make corn, cotton and wheat, must be ordered from abroad. If a steamboat is needed it is bought from some other state and run on North Carolina waters, where we have timber in abundance, and ship carpenters starving. One-half of the newspapers buy their paper half printed from abroad, cheating the poor home printers out of the work. Tobacco has increased from a few dollars in 1870, to millions in 1880, and if properly encouraged will continue to increase a thousand per cent more.

And so we could go on for 300 pages enumerating the many things that North Carolinians are behind the rest of the world in, and enterprise and go-aheadiveness is the chief among them all. We hope the people will wake up to their interest, and see that the next legislature exempt manufacturers of all kinds from taxation for the next twenty years, and then live business men will come in from other states, buy our lands and make fortunes where we are now starving.

The Hon. Mark Alexander, who was a Representative in Congress from 1810 to 1834, is still living in Montebello county, Virginia, at the age of ninety years, and is about to celebrate his golden wedding, his wife being twenty years younger.

GOV. BELL'S INAUGURAL.

The State of New Hampshire is small in territory, about as large as this state, and with a population not much more than a fourth as large as this. When the war closed the debt incurred in consequence of the war was more than \$600,000. Gov. Bell, the newly elected Governor of that state, thus buoyantly offers the first words of his inaugural message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: It is cause for congratulation that we enter on our official duties in a time of general prosperity. Although the debt entailed upon the country by the Southern Rebellion still weighs heavily, yet we can bear it without serious distress in the present improved condition of business, especially in view of the fact that the burden is daily diminishing. The policy of our country and of the several subdivisions thereof in providing for the gradual extinction of their respective indebtedness, is as wise, as it is astonishing to the rest of the world.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the financial business of the state has been well conducted. The debt has been reduced, in the past year, by the sum of \$139,606.10, which leaves the present net liabilities of the state, of every description, including funded and floating debt and all trust funds, to be \$3,372,770.05.

Of this amount \$450,000 of the funded debt will become due September 1, 1881, and if the policy of payment is to be continued, it may be advisable to begin at once the preparations for meeting it. The annual state tax for several years past has been \$400,000; and from that sum, besides paying the ordinary expenses of the state government and the interest on the debt, about \$100,000 has been applied, on the average, each year to the discharge of the principal of the debt. It is the opinion of the State Treasurer that if the state tax for the coming two years be increased to the sum of \$500,000 per year, the treasury will be in a condition to cancel the indebtedness of \$450,000, when the bonds shall mature, in 1884. This course is recommended by the Treasurer, and I fully concur in the recommendation.

He adds that the number of depositors in the Savings Banks of that state is 96,881, and the total amount of deposits is \$32,097,734.17, being an increase of \$3,883,126.70 during the fiscal year of 1880. The amount of deposits averages between \$30 and \$100 to every man, woman and child in the state. Nearly \$2,000,000 of this amount is invested in United States bonds. There are more depositors in these banks than there are voters in the state.

The Governor boldly says that where there is one wealthy idler in that state there are hundreds of industrious workers. So that every blow at our credit would be a blow at the property of industrious people garnered for old age and their children.

He says a kind word about the approaching celebration at Yorktown, and adds that the important part which New Hampshire took in securing independence rendered it proper to participate in the honors now paid to the event where their sons like Gen. Dearborn, Gen. Gilman, who was Deputy Quartermaster for the Army, and Alexander Scammon and others from New Hampshire were, when Cornwallis fell.

CONKLING'S CHANGE OF BASE.

Finding that not a majority of the New York Legislature went strictly on their knees before him, Mr. Conkling now proposes, by combining with the Democrats, to go before the people and secure a legislature, which will return him and Platt to the Senate, at the election next fall. He is going to ask the people to endorse an atrocity, which was not committed in a corner. He deliberately walks to a trial, probably to be followed by an execution, "with all his imperfections on his head."

A public misadventure, which shocked the moral sense of a great population, now comes up asking an enforcement by them. There would be no mistake in the name. Mr. Conkling's judgment, in blind rage, at the appointment of Judge Robertson to the Collectorship of New York, contrary to his best judgment, deliberately squandered the Republican majority of the Senate, recklessly putting in place an Administration and placing the rights of a people in jeopardy, and now boldly taking measures which will force the solitary issue as to the propriety of his conduct in the subject Mr. Upton said: "Neither the President nor Secretary has intimated to me that charges of any kind have ever been made against me, and I do not think it possible that any have been made, nor how any intimation ever been made to me that my resignation is desired." Judge French, at present, acting Secretary of the Treasury, disclaimed any knowledge of his resignation being desired beyond the statement which was published here on Saturday last.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune who is traveling through the south, tells some things in regard to the mode of dealing with drug-mongers from the north toward the poor

whites and negroes which, if true, gives ample ground for the assertion made by southern people that there is great deal of what the Chinaman would call "talkee, talkee" up here, but when philanthropy comes in conflict with the counting up of dollars, the former is loser.

OUTRAGEOUS DEFAMERS.

The mud slingers and defamers at Washington do not seem to have any respect for persons. It does not matter how long, nor how faithful a man has served the government, there are mean, contemptible slanderers ever ready to try to drag their good names down into the slums of corruption. Messrs. Upton and French, the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, have ever been among the most faithful of the government's servants; both gentlemen of the highest respectability and standing, socially and politically. Judge French had served his state for many years with honor to himself and his people, before he entered the service of the Treasury Department. Mr. Upton entered the Treasury Department as a \$1,200 clerk, and has by his ability and honest dealing, worked his way up to various positions, until he has reached the Assistant Secretaryship, which position was given him as a mark of trust on account of the very able manner in which he had performed other duties. It was truly a civil service appointment, and the President and Secretary did themselves honor by making it. Since Mr. Upton has filled the position he has shown the country the wisdom displayed by his superior officers in appointing him Assistant Secretary. He is one of the best financial men in the United States, and should be removed the vacancy will be exceedingly hard to fill.

WHAT UPTON SAYS—THE RUMORS ABOUT HIMSELF HAVE NO FOUNDATION IN FACT.

"The New York Tribune" correspondent telegraphed as follows to his paper last Monday night: Mr. Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says that, so far as he knows, there is no truth in the rumors that he is about to be removed on account of irregularities alleged to have been discovered in the office of Mr. Pitney, custodian of the Treasury building, by the committee now engaged in investigating the affairs of that office. He states that while he was Chief Clerk of the Treasury and responsible for the purchases, all the fuel, ice, carpets, and, as far as practicable, all the miscellaneous articles for the Department, were purchased upon bids publicly invited; the awards being made in every case by a committee of clerks not belonging to his office. Mr. Upton declares that if any wrong has been done it has been kept from him, and that, so far as he knows, every purchase was proper and necessary, the goods ordered were promptly delivered, and were paid for in the usual manner upon vouchers properly receipted and certified. Mr. Upton says that he feels not the slightest apprehension that anything has been found or will be discovered reflecting in any way upon him. At the same time he feels annoyed that after nearly twenty years of public service, during which time he has held uncriticized some of the most confidential and important trusts of the government, he should now be subjected to accusations that he has been guilty of wrong doing in the purchase of soap, mow-traps and scrubbing brushes.

On being asked by a correspondent to what motive he attributed the persistent repetition of the unfavorable rumors in regard to himself, Mr. Upton replied: "I attribute them to the malicious inventions of a horde of gossip-seekers and plain agents who are always hanging around the steps of the Treasury ready to blast the character of any man who, as they think, stands between them and an office or a fraudulent claim."

MESSE. UPTON AND FRENCH.

"Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton was asked what authority there was for the reports which have recently been circulated, and in many instances published, relative to his resignation from office. In response Mr. Upton said that he has no knowledge of any wrong having been done in the office of custodian while he was chief clerk; that all the purchases were properly made and paid for, and the goods accounted for, so far as he ever knew or heard of, that the committee now investigating the matter has not yet called upon him to explain any transaction, nor does he think they will have any occasion to do so. During the course of further conversation on the subject Mr. Upton said: "Neither the President nor Secretary has intimated to me that charges of any kind have ever been made against me, and I do not think it possible that any have been made, nor how any intimation ever been made to me that my resignation is desired." Judge French, at present, acting Secretary of the Treasury, disclaimed any knowledge of his resignation being desired beyond the statement which was published here on Saturday last."

THE LITERARY ADDRESS BEFORE THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Delivered by E. W. A. Nelson, H. D. of Shelby, N. C. His subject was, "Girl babies, little girls, girls, larger girls, young girls to forty-five, womanly girls and the girl that ought to be." The address was amusing and instructive. The lesson taught was practical, for it was every day in practice and use in every day life.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

"She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill-health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—New York Advertiser.

The following *modus operandi* of their business dealings with these people will show what is meant: They make an agreement in the winter with a negro or white laborer to "run" him for the season, that is, the dealer is to furnish all the provisions and supplies for spring, summer and autumn on credit, to be paid for out of the crop when gathered. While the crop is growing the merchant or his agent keeps a careful watch over that of each man whom he "runs," and these may count, up to 50 or 100. Of course he can estimate pretty nearly what will be the product, so that when fall comes he is ready to make his calculations. Having kept an account of everything furnished, he can go over his books and arrange the price according to the purchaser's crop, and thus take exactly the whole, leaving the laborer absolutely penniless.

Of course this charge does not include all dealers, but such practices are common enough now and growing so in frequency as to be the cause of much ill feeling. It may be said that there are always enough to take advantage of ignorance, and if the south took greater interest in popular education, so that negroes and whites were more intelligent they could not so easily be overreached. That may be true, but it does not make it any less certain that the fact of most of these so-called "merchants" being from the north has a strong tendency to intensify the antagonism between the sections.—*Tellico Blade.*

One of the Czar's Escapades. "When one considers the innumerable attempts made upon the life of the late Czar," writes our special correspondent at St. Petersburg, "the wonder increases that he escaped so long. Some of the most ingenious plots have been hitherto carefully lashed up by members of the imperial household. Among many infernal machines employed by the nihilists, the American apple pie was much used. Four times in one week the lord chamberlain detected this dreadful viand among the dishes on the royal table, where it had been placed by some unknown hand. On another occasion the Czar was groping around the party in the dark, endeavoring to get a snack of something before turning in. He took a mouthful of the first thing he came across, when he was seized with a sudden faintness. He was found in the morning lying unconscious, with a San Francisco doughnut clutched in his right hand. The emperor revived with difficulty, but to the day of his death was cursed with chronic dyspepsia. But to return to the revolting subject of pies. About a month before his death the Czar was invited to attend the annual picnic of the United Order of Butchery Workers at Seagard's Park, on the other side of the Neva. After playing Copenhagen for seven or eight hours, as is customary, the Czar was offered some suspicious looking lemonade and the usual kindred picnic sandwiches, which he prudently declined. Noticing this, a baffled nihilist approached, and after walking carefully around the emperor, said to him with assumed respect:

"Your majesty wears light pants, I perceive."

"As you see," replied the emperor "is that not correct?"

"Precisely," exclaimed the conspirator, "but it's the custom for wearers of light pants at picnics to sit down on a pie."

"Is the custom imperative?" asked the Czar, gloomily.

"Absolutely, sire, it is a matter of tradition."

"Then let a pie be produced." This was instantly done, the great American cemetery crowd being placed on a stump in front of the Czar. "Is it really necessary that it should be a blackberry pie?" said the Dictator of all the Russians, dividing his coats with a shudder.

"As you say, sire."

"But I don't exactly understand, hesitated the despot. Suppose you sit down first, just to show me how."

"—Your Majesty," stammered the conspirator, "I—I—er—you see my trousers are old and—black—they have been hallooed—it would be no good."

"Squall!" roared the autocrat, suddenly whipping out his revolver.

The miserable wretch sat down with a groan, and instantly after vanished through the tree tops. The pie had been loaded with nitro glycerine.

"I knew it," muttered the emperor, and calling together the privy council with a dog whistle, he took the next car for the ferry.

"The literary address before Thomasville Female College was delivered by E. W. A. Nelson, H. D. of Shelby, N. C. His subject was, 'Girl babies, little girls, girls, larger girls, young girls to forty-five, womanly girls and the girl that ought to be.' The address was amusing and instructive. The lesson taught was practical, for it was every day in practice and use in every day life."

"Woman's Wisdom." "She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill-health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—New York Advertiser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 24, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after MAY 24th the following schedule will be operated on this railroad:

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sunday, leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 10:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington at 6:30 P. M. No. 3. Arrive at Charlotte at 10:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 6:30 P. M. No. 4. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 P. M. Trains No. 3 and 4 make close connection at Charlotte with A. T. & O. R. R., arriving at Asheville the same evening, and connecting then with W. N. C. & R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. & R. R. JOHN H. JOHNSON, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 28th, 1880, at 11:30 P. M. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:00 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Daily—Nos. 49 North and 50 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:00 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS.

Daily—Nos. 41 North and 42 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:00 A. M. Leave Weldon at 1:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 A. M.

Train No. 49 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Bangor, south of Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 49 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 41 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 41 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 42 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 42 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 43 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 43 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 44 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 44 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 45 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 45 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 46 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 46 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 48 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 48 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 49 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 49 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 50 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 50 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

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Train No. 51 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 52 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 52 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

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Train No. 56 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 57 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 57 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 58 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 58 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 59 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 59 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 60 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 60 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 61 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 61 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 62 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 62 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

AN ADDRESS.
TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By the Anti-Prohibition Convention, convened in Raleigh, June 1st, 1881.

It often happens, in the march of progress, among enlightened nations, that the attention of a community is aroused to the existence of some great evil in its midst. A recognition of the evil begets desire for its remedy. Agitation ensues, measures of reform are hastily projected, and experiments in legislation are proposed for the suppression or limitation of the evil.

Of all the problems that thus seize upon the public mind periodically and thrust their claims for solution upon civilization and the spirit of progress, none is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which is involved in what is commonly known as the "Temperance Question."

The people of the state of North Carolina have been suddenly and rudely plunged into consideration of this perplexing problem, while a specious, ready-made, legal solution is held out for their adoption, the promoters of which give currency to such promises of happy results, such prophecies of good obtainable, as most readily appeal to those emotions of generosity, charity and morality characteristic of a high civilization. A new alliance between Church and State is proposed, and Christian organizations, grown numerous and powerful in a civilized land, are demanding legislative control of the public conscience.

The gravity of the subject requires that it should not be handled lightly, but considered with a calm and even mind, and every step of attempted reform be based on truth and right reason. Great dangers must be met by great prudence—not by headlong impulse—for errors that enhance the ill we seek to cure grow from blunders into crimes.

History shows on every page of its record that with growth of power the Church comes often to demand state assistance to enforce its teachings, pleading always a good to be gained, a truth to be sustained by civil enactment. And just as often, too, it shows that such alliances are fruitful only in evil to the Church, to religious sentiment and the cause of morality, while through them weakness and demoralization creep upon the state to canker the very heart of government and sow beneath its foundations the seeds of corruption and decay.

Legislative edicts free from the entanglements of false alliance, free from taint of prejudice or suspicion of jobbery, insistent with the wisdom of true statecraft and responsive to the practical demands of society alone should have the support of the judicious, acting in such a cause. They must not rest in the emotions and prejudices of good, though unthoughtful people, but appeal to the common sense of thinking and reasonable men; they must not deal falsely with scripture; they must not defy the mandates of science; they must not ignore the lessons of history. Obnoxious to these plain first principles of a wise public policy, they are worse than useless, and their enactment a return to false systems that shackle us in slavery to new abuses without enfranchising us from the dominion of the old.

We hold the interests of truth, morality, religion, and a high standard of public policy to be opposed to the usual forms of prohibitory legislation. We hold that the errors, inaccuracies, inefficiencies and reacting evils common to this form of legislation are glaringly exemplified in that special enactment known as the Prohibition Act, now under consideration by our people. The certainty of aggravating evils sought to be cured, while engendering, multiplying and fostering new and greater wrongs is found in its false theories and pernicious methods.

A just and fair treatment of the question is safest at first because it must come at last. Those who would obstruct this treatment by a blind and tenacious adherence to so-called systems of reform, false in theory, fanatical in methods, incapable of beneficial results and fruitful in reactive evils, are before God and man, chargeable with the grave responsibility of seeking extension of the ill they deplore and assisting to spread a curse they themselves declare threatens to sap the foundations of morality and decency, and, if not checked, to overthrow the social fabric of civilization itself.

And, therefore, we hold that the rejection of the act by the electors at the polls is the first great step in the cause of temperance reform possible to the people of North Carolina.

Atlanta Messenger Advocate: "Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, recently met F. H. Bascom, one of the most prominent Democrats of North Carolina, who said: 'It is no use to deny the truth of facts so demonstrable as those Judge Tenney has related. What we had better do is to correct them, and to show that they were exceptional in the past and will be impossible in the future.'

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

will meet in Statesville, Thursday evening, June 10th. A large attendance is expected.

The following degrees were conferred by the University of North Carolina: L.L.D. is conferred upon the Right Rev. Bishop Greene, of Mississippi; Rev. A. D. Hepburn, D. D. of Davidson College; Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of the Supreme Court, and General M. W. Ransom. The degree of D. D. is conferred on Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, of Winston, and Rev. Joseph H. Eoy, of St. Louis. Ph. D. (honoris causa) upon Dr. F. M. Deems, of New York. Master of Arts (in course) upon Rev. Robt. W. Boyd, W. C. Renshaw, Esq., and C. A. Cooke, Esq.

Eggs \$50.00 per Dozen.

The Galveston News supplies a racy item about Jay Gould and his companions, who, while journeying between Galveston and Austin in Texas, stopped at a farm house along the line of one of his railroads to get some fresh eggs and milk. The person who furnished the refreshments demanded \$60.00 per dozen for his eggs. Jay Gould pleasantly remarked that "eggs must be scarce, to ask that much for them."

Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the convention of June 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee shall within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, and to the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce, within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting of the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to the officers of the committee, before February 1, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman, S. W. DORSEY, Secretary, GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Sec.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican National Convention of 1884, shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First, Each shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second, Each congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third, In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote, that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 6th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting. The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C.

The Hon. Mark Alexander, who was a Representative in Congress from 1819 to 1858, is still living in Montgomery county, Virginia, at the age of about 90 years, and is about to celebrate his golden wedding, his wife being twenty years younger.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowan,	2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins,	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swenson,	6,686,000
Wm. Johnson,	2,000,000
E. Belo,	1,440,000
P. Mallett,	500,000
J. B. Stubbs,	450,000

Total, \$16,236,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	\$2,000,000
A. J. Jones,	1,500,000

Total, \$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.
May 27, Friday, p. m., St. Mark's, Wilmington.
May 29, Sunday, a. m., St. James', Wilmington.
May 29, Sunday, p. m., St. Paul's, Wilmington.
May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.
June 1, Wednesday, Faison.
June 2, Thursday, Smithville.
June 5, Whitsunday, Fayetteville, Ordination.
June 17, Friday, Wilson.
June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Consecration.
June 20, Monday, Halifax.
June 21, Tuesday, Sayre Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)
Wilmington, at Fifth st, April 23-24
Wilmington, Front st, April 30, May 1
Smithville, May 7-8
Brunswick, at Zion, May 14-15
Topsail, at Herring's Chapel, May 21-22
Onslow, at Gum Branch, May 28-29
Clinton, June 4-5
Cokesbury, June 11-12
Coharie, June 18-19
L. S. BUEKHEAD, P. E.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 4.	
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 34 cents, with small sales reported at that price. Later 130 casks changed hands at 31 1/2 cents per bbl, closing strong.	
ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 65 for Strained and \$1 70 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.	
TAR.—Market was firm at \$1 90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.	
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.	
COTTON.—The market was quiet, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:	
Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts @ lb	
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " "	
S. Good Ordinary, 9 " "	
Low Middling, 10 " "	
Good Middling, 10 1/2 " "	

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	210 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	354 casks
Rosin,	1448 bbls
Tar,	196 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	315 bbls

June 6.	
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at that price.	
ROSIN.—The market was very firm, with sales as offered at \$1 70 for Strained and \$1 75 for Good Strained, an advance of 5 cents on each grade since last reports.	
TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.	
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.	
COTTON.—The market was quiet, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:	
Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts @ lb	
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " "	
Strict Good Ordinary, 9 " "	
Low Middling, 10 " "	
Middling, 10 1/2 " "	
Good Middling, 11 " "	

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	1 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	283 casks
Rosin,	582 bbls
Tar,	2 " "
Crude turpentine,	362 " "

June 7.	
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 36 cents per gallon, with sales of 300 casks at that price.	
ROSIN.—The market continues very firm, with sales as offered at \$1 70 for Strained and \$1 75 for Good Strained.	
TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.	
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.	
COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:	
Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts @ lb	
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " "	
Strict Good Ordinary, 9 " "	
Low Middling, 10 " "	
Middling, 10 1/2 " "	
Good Middling, 11 " "	

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ROSIN.—The market continues very firm, with sales as offered at \$1 70 for Strained and \$1 75 for Good Strained.	
TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.	
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.	
COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:	
Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts @ lb	
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " "	
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TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.	
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COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:	
Ordinary, 7 1/2 cts @ lb	
Good Ordinary, 8 1/2 " "	
Strict Good Ordinary, 9 " "	
Low Middling, 10 " "	
Middling, 10 1/2 " "	
Good Middling, 11 " "	

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	95 bales
Spirits turpentine,	608 casks
Rosin,	1775 bbls
Tar,	178 " "
Crude turpentine,	637 " "

June 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market continued firm at 36 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 600 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was irregular and unsettled, with sales on private terms, supposed to be at better figures.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 " "
Low Middling,	10 " "
Middling,	10 1/2 " "
Good Middling,	11 " "

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	27 bales
Spirits turpentine,	159 casks
Rosin,	418 bbls
Tar,	10 bbls
Crude turpentine,	318 bbls

June 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at quotations, being an advance of 1 cent on last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 75 for Strained and \$1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported later of small lots of Good Strained at \$1 75 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 50 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, closing strong.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 " "
Low Middling,	10 " "
Middling,	10 1/2 " "
Good Middling,	11 " "

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	47 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	452 casks
Rosin,	1849 bbls
Tar,	76 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	807 bbls

June 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 50 casks at \$7 1/2 and 235 do at 33 cents per gallon, closing firm at the latter figure, being an advance of 1 cent on last reports.

ROSIN.—We heard of sales of small lots at \$1 70 for Strained and \$1 75 for Good Strained. Market steady.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$2 05 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 15 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard, \$2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, closing firm.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 " "
Low Middling,	10 " "
Middling,	10 1/2 " "
Good Middling,	11 " "

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton,	67 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	213 casks
Rosin,	514 bbls
Tar,	82 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	250 bbls

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may confer

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF WILMINGTON, in a cause therein pending, where in Thomas Nichols, Ainsie Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friend Thomas Nichols, are Plaintiffs, and Philip Nichols is Defendant, the undersigned, Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door, in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 6th day of June